

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Re-examination and favorable reconsideration in light of the following comments are respectfully requested.

Claims 1 - 17 are pending in the application. Currently, all claims have been rejected.

In the office action mailed August 16, 2004, claims 1 - 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the article "Catching A View of the Web" by Bennefield in view of Japanese patent abstract 11024646 to Usui.

The foregoing rejection is traversed by the present response.

The present invention broadly relates to a method for entering an Internet URL address into a URL address window. The method broadly comprises the steps of providing an interactive means for connecting to the Internet via a web browser having a URL address window, where the interactive means has an operating system which employs a cursor. The method further comprises connecting to the Internet using the interactive means and the web browser, positioning the cursor over the URL address window, displaying an edit window, retrieving a URL address from the web browser and inputting the URL address into the edit window, entering a new URL address into the edit window, and engaging the interactive means so as to cause the web browser to be communicated with the new URL address.

With regard to the rejection of claims 1 - 17 on obviousness grounds, Applicants first note that the Bennefield article is non-enabling. It does not enable one of ordinary skill in the art to perform the claimed method. For example, Bennefield would not teach one of ordinary skill in the art how to perform the specific positioning, the displaying, the retrieving, the entering, and/or the engaging steps of claim 1.

Similarly, it does not teach one of ordinary skill in the art how to perform the displaying, enlarging, entering, and inserting steps of claim 8 and/or the positioning, displaying, retrieving, editing and engaging steps of claim 17. Nor does Bennefield teach one how to perform the specific steps of claims 2 - 7 and 9 - 16. The Bennefield article is nothing more than a magazine article on new tools that may become available, or are available, to vision-impaired computer users. It does not put the method steps of the present invention in the hands of a reader or one of ordinary skill in the art. How the Examiner arrives at the conclusion that any part of Bennefield describes the steps of the method of the present invention escapes Applicants, who simply do not find any discussion of the steps in the article. For example, a browser accepting keyboard commands which pulls up a box into which a Web address is typed has nothing to do with the claimed method. If one uses a keyboard command to pull up a box, then one is not positioning a cursor over the URL address window nor is one retrieving a URL address from the web browser and inputting the URL address into the edit window. Nor is one displaying an edit window upon a determination of a valid mouse command. The Examiner essentially agrees with Applicants when he says that Bennefield is silent about generating the edit window by clicking the right button of a mouse.

The Examiner contends that one having Bennefield before him would be motivated to look for other ways to create an edit window. While this may be true, one would not be motivated by Bennefield to look for a method of creating an edit window using a cursor since Bennefield points out the difficulties that vision impaired people have with cursors. In other words, there

is no reason to combine Bennefield with Usui because Bennefield teaches away from using cursors.

As for Usui, it is submitted that Usui does not overcome the deficiencies of Bennefield. All that Usui teaches is that when sentence editing is carried out, three child windows may be displayed at the click of the mouse's right button and that the size of the child window may be adjusted such that the windows do not overlap those displayed in the edit bar of the parent window. Nowhere in the Abstract does Usui teach providing an enlarged window whose contents could be viewed by a visually impaired person. Thus, there is nothing in Usui which would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to conclude that Usui would any way resolve any problems a visually impaired user may have.

The rejection fails because the Examiner has not made out a *prima facie* case of obviousness. The Examiner has not pointed out where each of the steps of the claimed method can be found specifically disclosed in either Bennefield or Usui. If the Examiner wants to maintain this rejection, he is respectfully requested to specifically point where each step in each claim can be found in the cited and applied references.

For the foregoing reasons, the instant application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Such allowance is respectfully solicited.

Should the Examiner believe an additional amendment is needed to place the case in condition for allowance, the Examiner is hereby invited to contact Applicants' attorney at the telephone number listed below.

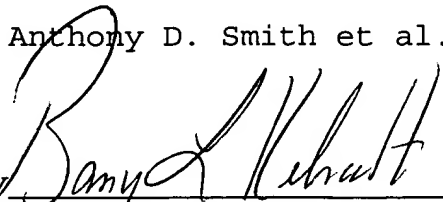
Appl. No. 09/814,507
Amdt. dated Nov. 16, 2004
Reply to office action of Aug. 16, 2004

No fee is believed to be due as a result of this response.
Should the Commissioner determine that a fee is due, he is hereby
authorized to charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 02-0184.

Respectfully submitted,

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By



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Date: November 16, 2004

I, Nicole Motzer, hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313" on November 16, 2004.

